

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NUR AFSHAN

Vol. 2.

FRIDAY:—MAY 6th, 1898.

No. 18

Editorial.

NEWS AND NOTES.

In the Spanish American war the Spaniards seem to be, very slow in getting into action. Local English papers predicted loss to American shipping by the Spanish navy in the beginning, but even here their prophecies have failed. We trust Spain will soon see the folly of fighting.

Mr. Harvey, Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle has devoted the leisure of many years to work in Punjabi. He has recently completed his translation of the entire Old Testament. We trust a Committee may be formed to pass upon his work in order that the whole may be published. We believe Punjabi has a future. It is an agency of the greatest value for spreading the Gospel among the poor of this Province. It is said by those who know that a man of ordinary intelligence can learn to read the Bible in Punjabi in fifteen days. We agree with the remark of an experienced teacher which we heard recently. 'God has put into our hands a wonderful evangelizing agency, viz, the Punjabi language; we ought to use it more and more.' The speaker was neither a

Punjabi, nor a non-Indian, but a Beqâii.

The plague riot in Garshankar was a rather serious affair. We confess ourselves to some extent on the side of the people of the town. In this weather, it must be almost as bad as death to be forced out into mere temporary places of shelter. The agents through whom authorities work in Plague operations are so unsatisfactory, so ready to give trouble, so intent upon receiving bribes that a relaxation of the rules seems almost necessary.

Worship not Idols was the one truth emphasised by the strictly Monotheistic Judaism and 'worship not self' could be deduced from it as a corollary. But the *Idol of self* was too powerful for such an inferential doctrine and needed special destruction. A specific cure was required for this malady, even the cure of the *Self-sacrifice* of the Son of God.

In the history of religious Revolution it is a remarkable fact that the characteristic work of the Jewish religion or of religions allied to Judaism has been to break down idols and to establish the worship of the One true God. The demolition of the idol of self could be deduced from it as an inference. But the idol of self was too

strong to be dealt with in this way, and where such great teachers and such mighty Prophets were needed to break the idols of brass and of copper in order to break this idol of self and as it were to demolish this lost stronghold of the devil, what less was required than the perfect *self-Denial* and all reaching *Self-sacrifice* of the Son of God Himself.

It is for us to see that while the influence of Judaism or of Judaic Mohamadanism (Judaism propagated in its intensified form of Mohamadanism) in the world's history has been to break the idols of wood and of iron, the characteristic influence of Christianity in all ages after Christ is to be measured by the amount to which Christ's religion has in the lives of individuals as well as of nations, succeeded in breaking the dear and powerful idol of Self.

Dr. Murdoch has published a Letter to Lord George Francis Hamilton on *The Famine Policy in India* and another to Samuel Smith Esq., M. P. on *Indian Reforms*. In the former he urges that the Government should take special steps to develop both Agriculture and Manufactures. All that he says in these subjects is in the interest of the people of this land. Dr. Murdoch holds a high ideal as to the responsibility of Government for the welfare of the people.

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MADE IN JAPAN
LION

In the latter pamphlet he urges the same points as in the former with some additions. He enumerates as follows, the reforms which he thinks should be carried through.

1. Establishment of a separate Agricultural Department.

2. Establishment of a separate Department for Manufactures and Commerce.

3. A return to the old system of Advance to Ryots to free them from the oppression of money lenders.

4. A relief of Congested Districts by Emigration.

5. Mass Education on a large scale.

We trust all these suggestions may receive the hearty support of all friends of India.

Current Thought.

THE ARYA SAMAJ.

OUTLINE STUDY

BY

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XVI. Some answers to the question, What is the Arya Samaj?

It is one of the most important movements against pure Hinduism since the introduction of Christianity into India.

1. It is Heathenism on the run.

2. It is a commixture, not a commingling, of truth, error, selfishness, self-seeking, knowledge, ignorance, pride, conceit, and unblushing hypocrisy.

3. It is Hinduism driven from its stronghold, making one of its last feeble efforts to prevent the coming of the Lord.

4. It is Night in the Morning calling into the ears of an awakening continent and protesting that there is no day.

5. It is darkness after dawn declaring that the sun will never rise.

6. It is despair in the habiliments of hope holding out to hungry thirsty India a bottomless goblet on which is inscribed: 'There is no hunger; there is no thirst.'

7. It is death putting on the lower vestments of life and with its eyeless, tooth-displaying skull exposed, hissing that there is no blessed, eternal fellowship with God the Father through Jesus Christ His Son our Lord.

8. It is the Devil, whose existence the Arya denies, poorly disguised in part of the livery of heaven trying to delay the downfall of that gigantic mis-shapen aggregation—that mammoth superstition with bad breath, called Hinduism.

XVII. Some valuable literature on the Arya Samaj.

1. 'The Arya Samaj, its teachings and an estimate of it,' by Rev. Henry Forman.

2. 'The Principles and teachings of the Arya Samaj,' by Bhai Lakhman Singh, edited by Dr. Martyn Clark. The author once belonged to the Samaj.

3. Lectures by Dr. Martyn on the Arya Samaj.

4. On the 'Filthy Doctrine' of Nyoga, read pamphlet by Ruchi Ram Sahni.

5. The Dayanandi interpretation of the word 'Deva' in the Rig Veda, by Rev. H. D. Griswold, M.A.

6. Pamphlets by Rev. T. Williams, Rewari.

These pamphlets may be seen from the Panjab Bible and Religious Book Society Lahore.

XVIII. A word to Christian workers.

1. As a rule, decline to argue with these people unless privately.

2. Judiciously distribute literature.

3. If one insists on asking questions, ask a few in turn such as:

a. What is sin?

b. How did sin originate if God, the soul, and matter exists eternally?

c. How is sin pardoned?

d. How is sin punished?

e. How can three eternals independent of each other exist?

f. If the Vedas are from God why do they tell us nothing of the present or future?

g. How hold that the soul and matter are distinct from God and yet believe the Vedas which teach that God is everything?

h. Where from the Vedas did you derive your order for meetings?

i. Why is Dayanand's doctrine of the attributes of God so like that of the Bible?

4. Do not take the Aryas too seriously.

5. Assume that some Aryas are such from determination rather than from conviction, and act accordingly.

6. Assume that some Aryas are such from conviction.

7. Assume that some Aryas are not sure they are right, although they

may not be willing to acknowledge it.

8. Probe to discover if a man is honest and a sincere seeker for truth. With such deal gently.

9. When one gives evidence of desiring only to argue, remember that 'he that reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame.'

XIX. Miscellaneous Points

1. One of Dayanand's methods of debate was to have a number of followers stand about him while he engaged an opponent in argument and before one had time to reply to his answers, he, with his companions, would join in loud laughing. The Benares pundits retaliated in the use of similar methods and won the day against him.

2. The criticisms of the Bible by Dayanand and his followers appear to have been prepared for Hindu and not for Christian readers. Dayanand makes great professions of candour, but if he had Christian readers in view, it would have been necessary to show more regard to accuracy, and he would probably have attempted to keep up some appearance of the fairness and candour with which he professed to undertake his task. In giving an account of a meeting of about 300 Pandits in Calcutta, when resolutions were carried against Dayanand Saraswati, the writer of the report added:— 'The mass of young Hindus are not Sanskrit scholars and it is no wonder that they should be won over by hundreds to Dayanand's views, enforced as they are by an oratorical power of the highest order, and a determined will force that breaks down all opposition'. As the mass of young Hindus are not Sanskrit scholars, neither were they expected to know much about the Christian Scriptures, and it may be feared that those who can blindly accept Dayanand's teaching concerning the Vedas, will also be so far influenced by his comments on the Bible as to consider it unworthy of any closer attention. The caricature will be accepted by many as a sufficiently faithful likeness, and they will have no desire to compare it with the original.

'The fact that such hostile criticisms and outrageous misrepresentations are in circulation among native readers is another reason why Christians should do their utmost to convey to the minds of the youth of India right views of our Sacred Scriptures and of our Holy Religion.' (Dayanand Saraswati's strictures on the Bible by the Rev. J. Gray, Ajmere, in the Indian Evangelical Review, Vol. XIII.)

XX. Cures for this Arya Samaj Malady.

1. A better acquaintance which the Hindu sacred books.

2. A better acquaintance with the Bible.

3. A better acquaintance with History.

4. Sympathetic help of true Christians in word and life.

5. Travel on the part of its members.

6. Real education, verans the cram system now in vogue in too many schools, resulting in a graduate being able to weigh evidence, and not simply to repeat what he has memorized.

7. A fair-minded examination of the evidence against the position of the Arya Samaj.

XXI Concluding Estimate

The Arya Samaj is unwittingly, a recruiting agency for Christianity. It is an ally of Christianity in its opposition to priest-rule, caste, child-marriage, idolatry, etc. Although in many things they say and do not, it is something that their voice is lifted up against these abominations. God is making their wrath to praise Him. Many Aryas will eventually become Christians. They will not be satisfied with the half-way house in which they now sojourn.

Selection.

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U. ATTICES

DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES OF MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is bold; woman is beautiful. Man is courageous; woman is timid. Man labours in the field; woman at home. Man talks to persuade; woman to please. Man has a daring heart; woman a tender, loving one. Man has power; woman taste. Man has justice; woman has mercy. Man has strength; woman love. While man combats with the enemy, struggles with the world, woman is waiting to prepare his repast and sweeten his existence. He has crosses; and the partner of his couch is there to soften them: his days may be sad and troubled, but in his home he finds comfort and repose. Without woman, man, would be rude, gross, solitary.

HOW TO TELL THE AGE OF ANY PERSON.

Hand this table to the person whose age you are going to tell, and request him to tell you in which column or

column his age is contained, and add together the figures at the top of the columns in which his age is found, and you have the secret. Thus suppose his age to be 17, you will find that number in the first and fifth columns; and the first figures of these two columns.

1	2	4	8	16	32
3	3	5	9	17	33
5	6	6	10	18	34
7	7	7	11	19	35
9	10	12	12	20	36
11	11	13	13	21	37
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29	30	30	30	30	46
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33	34	36	40	48	48
35	35	37	41	49	49
37	38	38	42	50	50
39	39	39	43	51	51
41	42	44	44	52	52
43	43	45	45	53	53
45	46	46	46	54	54
47	47	47	47	55	55
49	50	52	56	56	56
51	51	53	57	57	57
53	54	54	58	58	58
55	55	55	59	59	59
57	58	60	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63

LANGUAGE OF LAUGHS.

People who laugh in "A" (pronounced as ah) are frank, honest and fond of noise and excitement, though often fickle.

Laughter in "E" (pronounced as ay) is peculiar to phlegmatic and melancholy persons.

Those who laugh in "I" (pronounced as ee) are children or simple-minded, obliging, affectionate, timid and undecided.

To laugh in "O" indicates generosity and daring. Avoid all those who laugh in "U," as they are wholly devoid of principle.

VICTORIA QUEEN-EMPRESS

Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, is the niece of William IV, who was the brother of George IV, who was the son of George III, who was the grandson of George II, who was the son of George I, who was

the cousin of Queen Anne, who was the sister in law of William III, who was the son-in-law of James II, who was the brother of Charles II, who was the son of Charles I, who was the son of James I, who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward VI, who was the son of Henry VIII, who was the son of Henry VII, who was the cousin of Richard III, who was the uncle of Edward V, who was the son of Edward IV, who was the cousin of Henry VI, who was the son of Henry V, who was the cousin of Richard II, who was the grandson of Edward II, who was the son of Edward I, who was the son of Henry III, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I, who was the son of Henry II, who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry I, who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror.

Thus Queen Victoria can trace her ancestors back to about 800 years ago.

THE TEN DUMB ANIMALS ADMITTED

TO MOSLEM'S PARADISE.

1. The dog Kratim, which accompanied the seven sleepers.

2. Balaam's ass, which spoke with the voice of a man to reprove the disobedient prophet.

3. Solomon's ant of which he said 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard' &c.

4. Jonah's whale.

5. The ram caught in a thicket, and offered in sacrifice in lieu of Isaac.

6. The calf of Abraham!

7. The camel of Saleh

8. The cuckoo of Belkiss

9. The ox of Moses

10. Mahomet's mare, called 'Borak.'

Telegrams.

Madras, April 26.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji, who has been on short visit to Madras since Saturday, en route to his home in Kathiawar, was entertained yesterday by Mr. G. H. Stuart, Principal, and the Professors of the Presidency College, when he made an interesting and singularly apt speech on the subject of cricket.

London, April 26.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation granting Spanish vessels, leaving or arriving in the United States' ports, up to 21st May to clear unmolested.

The Prize Courts will adjudicate on the Captures made already.

The Washington Government will summon the different States to each furnish quotas of volunteers. It appears certain that no large body of troops will be sent to Cuba for several months yet, partly owing to lack of equipment for the forces, and partly to the approach of the rains and the fever season in Cuba. Meanwhile the insurgents will be amply supplied with arms, equipment and provisions, to enable them to resume active hostilities.

London, April 26.

The declaration of Britain's neutrality in the Spanish-American War has been gazetted. India and the Colonies have also been instructed to enforce in same.

In pursuance of her declared neutrality, Britain has prevented the sailing of an American torpedo vessel from Falmouth.

London, April 27.

France and Italy have proclaimed their neutrality in the Spanish-American War.

The American Lieutenant Rowan has landed in the eastern part of Cuba, and is going to the insurgent camp to arrange co-operation between the Americans and the insurgents.

An American torpedo-boat-destroyer yesterday engaged a Spanish gunboat off Matanzas. Eleven shots were exchanged, when the American vessel retired, apparently having been damaged.

London, April 28.

The American war ships "Puritan," "New York" and "Cincinnati" have bombarded and destroyed half the completed batteries at Matanzas. The Spanish fire was ineffective the American ships being untouched. It is believed that the Spanish loss was heavy.

London, April 28.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that he was not prepared to re-enact the Contagious Disease Ordinance in the Straits Settlements but was conferring with the Governor as to whether other measures are possible to check venereal disease.

Karachi, April 28.

Returns for the 28th show cases 25, deaths 28; totals to date, cases 520, deaths 370. The Municipality is, it is stated, going to raise a loan of two lakhs at 5 per cent. to meet plague expenditure. The year's receipts, it is anticipated, will about cover ordinary expenditure only.

Allahabad, April 28.

Plague, in the neighbourhood of Hardwar, has shown signs of a marked decrease during the past week or ten days. It is hoped the rising temperature will assist the improvement.

London, April 29.

Mr. Balfour, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said that Government had spontaneously informed Germany that the occupation of Wei-hai-wei was not directed against German rights at Shantung, and that it was not intended to construct a railway to the interior which he believed was impracticable.

Bombay, April 29.

There were 61 attacks and 42 deaths from plague reported yesterday.

London, April 29—Morning.

The Spanish official account of the bombardment of Matanzas states that only one mule was killed.

The American monitor "Terror" has captured the large Spanish steamer "Guido" with a valuable cargo on board, after an exciting chase.

America has chartered eight large steamers as transport, and rumours are current that the despatch of troops to Cuba is impending.

The Spanish squadron has left St. Vincent in Cape Verde islands, but the destination is kept secret.

The British steamer "Esmeralda" has been chartered by the banks, and has left Hong-kong for Manila to bring away spice from there, and hopes to succeed in doing so before the American attack takes place.

London, April 29.

Simultaneously with the bombardment of Matanzas, the insurgents advanced on the town, but were repulsed with a loss of 20 killed. This indicates that the Americans and insurgents are already co-operating.

London, April 29.

A debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the China question. Sir William Harcourt severely criticised the policy of Government in recognising Shantung as within the German sphere of influence, as a violation of the treaty of Tientsin. He also condemned the withdrawal of our war ships from Port Arthur. Mr. Balfour, in reply to the attack, denied that there had been any violation of the treaty of Tientsin, which only admitted spheres of interests, not of influence, to always maintain equal commercial rights in China. The taking of Wei-hai-wei he said was solely diplomatic, without reference to the trade of Shantung, and hence he failed to see the objection to conciliating German opinion. Government, he said, was not justified in going to war over Port Arthur, the occupation of which had been defiance by Russia. The occupation of Wei-hai-wei was no humiliation to Russia, and there was no reason for permanently strained relations.

New York, April 30.

The Washington House of Representatives has passed a Bill, creating a war revenue, including an increase in tonnage dues.

The Americans fear that Key West will be the first port the Spanish will attack. An American flying squadron has been despatched to meet the Spanish squadron, which has already sailed from St. Vincent.

The American squadron has been sighted off Bolinao in the Philippines, where the rebellion took place last February. The Americans have been unable to communicate with the rebels there, owing to the weather being too stormy.

Calcutta, April 30.

Plague has been officially declared in Calcutta by the Lieutenant-Governor this morning. There have been 25 cases and 12 deaths. The chief measure proposed is Haklone's inoculation. If a case of plague occurs in a wholly inoculated family, the rules of segregation will not be enforced; in other cases segregation will be strictly enforced, with the proviso that wealthy natives with commodious houses and grounds may utilise part of the same for segregation purposes with the consent and supervision of the Plague Committee. There will be no quarantine as imposed in Bombay and Poona. One European, Mr. Smith, an auctioneer, died last night in a plague camp.

London, May 2—Later.

Official despatches received at Madrid from Manila indicate a complete Spanish

defeat. The "Dona Maria," "Christian," "Reina Don Juan de Austria" and the "Castillo" have been destroyed, and other ships retired, some being sunk, to prevent capture. Presumably no American ships have been destroyed, as the despatches are silent on this point.

London, May 2.

Madrid is greatly excited at the news of the Spanish defeat in the Philippines, and the people are openly lamenting the state of unpreparedness at Manila, which led to the defeat. The Mounted Civic Guards are preserving order in the streets.

London, May 2.

In the naval engagement at Manila, one American ship was disabled and the Spanish squadron utterly destroyed. The castle has been razed to the ground, and part of Manila is ablaze consequent on bombardment. The American Admiral, through the British Consul, demanded the surrender of all torpedoes and guns in possession of the Spaniards, besides the cable offices, otherwise the bombardment of the town would ensue; the Governor refused to comply with these demands and cut the cable.

Six American and eight Spanish ships were engaged in the battle on Sunday, but the American ships were of far heavier armament and of more modern class than the Spanish ships.

The victory of the Americans at Manila has produced buoyancy on the European bourses, it being construed as the beginning of the end of the war.

Calcutta, May 2.

There is every indication that plague is spreading in every direction.

These are under investigation by the Health Officer's Department. Arrangements are being made to establish branches of the Health Office in four different parts of the town, so as to admit of prompt attention being given to persons attacked, and carrying out the necessary precautionary measures.

Bombay, May 3.

There were 20 attacks and 38 deaths from plague reported yesterday.

Karachi, May 2.

Returns for the 2nd show cases 83; deaths 66; totals to date, cases 829, deaths 589.

The Aka Khels have now paid up their fines in full and their hostages have been released from Attock.

Only 63 rifles now remain outstanding by the Khlyber Rifles. Of these, 20 were carried off by deserters, and the rest were taken during the fighting at Landi Kotah.

SUPPLEMENT.

Contributed articles on important themes and items of news will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Nur Afshan, Ludhiana.

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